Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 36 of Vol. V.] THURSDAY, January 23, 1794. [Whole No. 494.]

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed Adminiſtratrix on the eſtate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq. late of Boſton, in the county of Suffolk, deceaſed, and has taken upon herſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all perſons intereſted, are deſired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boſton, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the Eſtate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq. deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame to the Subſcriber, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix of ſaid Eſtate: And all perſons who ſtand indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to ſettle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the firſt day of December next, will otherwiſe render it neceſſary for him to commence ſuits againſt them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix.

Boſton, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requeſted to inſert this in their reſpective newſpapers, and forward their accounts for the ſame, to J. M.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Virginia, Northumberland County, Dec. 28, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, in this county, containing about eight hundred acres, one fourth of which is low grounds, of excellent quality; the other three-fourths is high land, well covered with oak, hickory and cheſnut.

The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, on Yeocomico river, about three miles from the Potomack. There is on it a two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, with four rooms and a paſſage on each floor, excluſive of cloſets; a good kitchen, and other neceſſary out-houſes. It has orchards of apple and peach trees, and is well watered by many delightful ſprings. The terms may be known on application to the Honorable JOHN HEATH, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Jan. 10. dtf JOHN GORDON.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

No. 54, South Second-ſtreet,

Seconddoor below the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

HAS IMPORTED,

By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,

A large and general Aſſortment of

New Books and Stationary,

Which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms.

Dec. 23. mw&ſtf

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the ſixteenth inſtant, to the Stockholders or their repreſentatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each ſhare, being the dividend declared for the laſt ſix months.

By Order,

3w JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

Parry and Muſgrave,

Goldſmiths & Jewellers,

No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant Aſſortment of

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures ſett, and every thing in the gold and ſilver way, done as uſual.

December 24. mw&ſtf

This day is publiſhed,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, MARKET-STREET,

(Price a quarter dollar)

A ſhort account of ALGIERS,

Containing a deſcription of the climate of that country—of the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants, and of their ſeveral wars againſt Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the uſurpation of Barbaroſſa and the invaſion of the Emperor Charles V. to the preſent time; with a conciſe view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 9. dtf.

☞ *Gentlemen, in poſſeſſion of Subſcription papers for this Gazette, are requeſted to tranſmit them to the Editor's Office.*

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few caſes Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front-ſtreet.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Adminiſtrator.

January 13. 2aw3w.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold by

Thomas Dobſon,

Price three eighths of a Dollar,

"An Enquiry into the principles and tendency of certain public meaſures."

January 16. dtw

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

This day is publiſhed,

THE

United States Regiſter,

For the Year 1794.

Printed by Stewart and Cochran, No. 34, South Second-ſtreet, and John M'Culloch, No. 1, North Third-ſtreet, and to be ſold by them and the bookſellers.

Jan. 18. dtf

Treaſury Department,

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required during the preſent year, at the ſeveral places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

At New-Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey;
At Philadelphia, } in Pennſylvania.
At Lancaſter, }
At Reading, }

The rations to be furniſhed are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt }
Two quarts of vinegar } per 100 rations.
Two pounds of ſoap }
One pound of candles }

Jan. 9. tawt6F.

NEW BOOKS.

Now opening for Sale,

By M. CAREY,

No. 118, MARKET-STREET;

A large and valuable collection of *BOOKS*, imported from London in the Mohawk.

Dec. 19.

☞ *Terms of Subſcription for this Gazette, are* Six Dollars *per annum—to be paid half-yearly. Subſcriptions of perſons who reſide at a diſtance from the city, to be twelve months in advance, or payment to be guaranteed at the place of publication.*

Advertiſements of one ſquare, or leſs, inſerted four times for One Dollar—*once, for* Fifty Cents—*and continuations at* Twenty Cents *each—thoſe of greater length in proportion. Favors in this line, and Subſcriptions, will be gratefully received at the Office in South Fourth-ſtreet, five doors north of the Indian Queen.*

THE YOUNG LADIES'

Drawing Academy,

Under the Direction of

S. FOLWELL,

Will, in a few days, be reſumed.

HE feels a gratitude to thoſe parents and guardians of the young ladies, who have entruſted to him their tuition—and as moſt of them are to return, he will have an opportunity, by his endeavors for their further improvement, to acquit himſelf of a debt, which he eſteems it an honor to have incurred.

One or two large Rooms,

In a central ſituation, ſuitable to accommodate his pupils, are wanted. Apply to him, at No. 2, Lætitia Court—where he will be thankful to receive commands for Miniature Painting or Hair Work, and all kind of Drawing on Ivory, Sattin or Paper.

January 13, 1794 diw

Pennſylvania Hoſpital 1ſt Mo. 15.

THE Contributors are requeſted to meet at the Hoſpital on 3d day the 28th inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to examine a ground plan, with ſeveral eſtimates of the buildings, which are propoſed to be extended to accommodate a greater number of Lunatic Patients, and for other uſes. Alſo to determine the propriety of building the enſuing ſeaſon.

By order of a board of Managers.

SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

N. B. The Printers of the News-Papers in this City, will oblige the Contributors, by inſerting the above Advertiſement.

CONTINUATION OF

Foreign Intelligence,

Received by the ſhip Hunter, arrived at New-York from London.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Thirteen perſons, accuſed of having been in correſpondence with Gen. Van Damme, when he beſieged Nieuport, and who endeavored, by their influence among the inhabitants of that place, to facilitate the ſurrender of it, have been arreſted at Ghent.

The indictment againſt Briſſot, and the other arreſted deputies, was drawn up on the 25th ult.

The infamous Egalite, in obedience to the decree of the National Convention, is arrived at Paris, in order to take his trial with Briſſot, and the other arreſted deputies.

Mr. Elliot, miniſter plenipotentiary from the King of Great Britain, in delivering to the States-General of Holland, the declaration relative to the affairs of France, accompanied it with a memorial, in which he ſaid, "That his Britannic Majeſty doubted not but that the ſentiments contained in this declaration, were perfectly conformable to thoſe of the other powers of Europe.

The States General, in reply, thanked Mr. Elliot for the above communication, and prayed to him to make it known to the Miniſtry of his Britannic Majeſty,—"That, as the cauſes of the preſent war have been the ſame with his Britannic Majeſty as with their High Mightineſſes, who are united by the bonds of ſtrict alliance; ſo the end which the States General have propoſed to themſelves in continuing it, have never been other than that expreſſed in the ſaid Declaration; to wit. To repulſe an unjuſt aggreſſion; to co-operate in the defence of their allies; and to obtain an honorable and ſolid peace, as well as a juſt indemnification for the immenſe expences occaſioned to the Republic and its allies, by the violence of their common enemies. In conſequence, the States General fully partake of the ſentiments of his Britannic Majeſty, and will enjoy the utmoſt ſatisfaction, when the French nation, reſtored to itſelf, and united under a government which reſpects the ſacred bonds of civil ſociety and the rights of other nations, ſhall be able to renew its relations of peace and union with other ſtates; and enforce the maintenance of them."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 6.

The following diſpatch was received this morning from Sir James Murray, &c. &c. by the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, his majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Champlin, Oct. 30, 1793.

SIR,

"I have the honor to inform you of the ſucceſs of an attack upon Marchiennes, which, by order of his Royal Highneſs, took place laſt night.

"Eight battalions were put under the command of Major General Kray, for this enterprize. They marched at midnight from Orchies in three columns, each column headed by two officers and 60 volunteers, ſupported by 300 men. Theſe were not permitted to load. The reſt of the troops of the different columns, with their cannon, followed at ſome diſtance. A detachment from the corps of Major Gen. Otto, poſted by Denain, marched about the ſame time, formed in 4 columns, in ſimilar order that the town might be attacked at once upon all ſides. The latter troops were diſcovered by the enemy's out poſts, and prevented from penetrating by the oppoſition which they met with. Thoſe under Gen. Kray, one column of which advanced upon the high road from Orchies, and the two others upon the left of it, got, about 2 o'clock in the morning within a ſhort diſtance of the town before they were perceived.

"The volunteers at the head of the column which was upon the road, fell in with a picquet about 200 yards from the gate, which they ſurpriſed, killed the greater part of it, and purſued the reſt ſo cloſely, that they entered the place along with them. The troops in the town made little reſiſtance. After being driven from the market place, where they had aſſembled, they retreated to a convent near it. They there propoſed terms of capitulation, which Gen. Kray conſented to, as they ſurrendered priſoners of war, with the ſole condition of the officers being permitted to wear their ſwords.

"There are 1629 priſoners, officers included, moſt of them troops of the line. There are likewiſe 12 pieces of cannon and 22 or 23 tumbrils taken. There are ſuppoſed to be about 300 of the enemy killed. The loſs of major gen. Kray's corps is between 70 and 80 killed and wounded. The loſs upon major gen. Otto's ſide is unknown, but it is not imagined to be conſiderable.

I have the honor to be,
with the greateſt reſpect, Sir,
your moſt obedt. humble ſerv.
JAMES MURRAY.

Rt. hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of October 22.

REPORT FROM TOULON,

October 11.

"At Toulon, the force of our enemies in ſhips, is 25 frigates, or armed ſhips: 200 cannoneres have been ſent on ſhore from the ſhips, for the protection of the forts. There are 2000 Engliſh ſoldiers, 2000 Spaniſh, 1500 Savoyards, 5000 Neapolitans, 2000 Sclavonians; in all, about 10,700 men.

"The report is common at Toulon, that a large convoy is daily expected there with 6000 Portugueſe, 6000 Spaniards, and 2000 more Engliſh.

"The 14,000 whom they expect, added to the 10,700 already at Toulon, will form an army of from 24 to 25,000 men; and as ſoon as theſe corps are joined, the plan is, to make a ſortie in force, in order to march to Aix, where they mean to re-

eſtabliſh the old parliament. It muſt nevertheleſs be obſerved, that out of theſe 24 or 25,000 men, they muſt garriſon all the forts, and that, in conſequence, more than 14 or 15,000 cannot make the ſortie.

"Le Commerce de Bourdeaux, and le Commerce de Marſeilles, are ready to ſet out for Naples, to take on board the Count d'Artois, Monſieur, and the Biſhop of Toulon.

"A quantity of Patriots have been embarked for the mines of Spain; the number reported (certainly exaggerated) is 6000, including thoſe who are daily impriſoned, which Lami has ſeen with his own eyes. The Revolution muſt not be mentioned at Toulon, ſince the Gentlemen and the Engliſh govern, and all French citizens are diſarmed.—They no longer wiſh for the conſtitution of 1789, as at the firſt epoch of their wickedneſs, but they actually deſire the ancient regimen, with all its attributes. When Carteaux arrived at Marſeilles, the forts of Toulon were almoſt naked, and were not furniſhed till ſome time afterward.

"The rope yard of the arſenal is prepared for 1000 Spaniſh horſes which they expect, above which the troops are to be lodged. When the laſt convoy which they expect ſhall be arrived, the plan is, to attack the army of Carteaux rather than of Italy; becauſe, ſay they, we will immolate the army of Carteaux, which is compoſed only of banditti, and without troops of the line, under the walls of Toulon.

"Forty tranſports to proviſion the city are diſpatched under the eſcort of ſome ſhips of the line.

"At Toulon they have taken the names of proprietors of houſes which had aſſignats, with a promiſe to reimburſe them half, after the loan that is going to be opened at Genoa, at the ſame time that this Republic will be required to declare itſelf.

"Horſes are wanting at Toulon, as they have not been able to find more than fifty, to mount ſome French deſerters, of whom M. Arran d' Aix is to be commander. Aſſignats do not paſs there, except for bread, which is the only article at a price; and, in ſpite of the publications, the bakers take them only becauſe they are forced to do ſo; their proviſions are bacon and ſalt meat. The burghers of the town have no ſort of command.

"A number of emigrants flock in daily; but no Frenchmen are employed for the military ſervice, but as it is abſolutely neceſſary. The ariſtocrats are moſtly employed in the General Committees of the Sections and other ſuperior offices.

[Several names are here inſerted as marked objects of vengeance. They are thoſe who are principally employed in the Sections.]

"The people employed in the arſenal are thoſe who were formerly penſioned by the ancient Tyrant, and ſold to deſpotiſm. Our ſailors are daily impriſoned; and it will be difficult to ſet the Engliſh ſquadron on fire, becauſe the ſhips lie ſo much aſunder.

"The redoubt of Port Paron is guarded by 400 Engliſh and Spaniards. They are daily ſtrengthening this redoubt.

"The tree of Liberty has been changed into a gibbet for the patriots, and the reſt of it has been burnt.

"Louis XVIIth has been proclaimed King.

"The addreſs of the National Convention againſt Toulon, has been ſtuck up in the moſt conſpicuous parts of the town, but in a different ſenſe from the original; and the Touloneſe are made to believe, that ſeveral adjoining towns have aſſumed the White Cockade—that there is no longer a Convention—and that the army of Vendee is at Paris."

Here the reporter developed all the misfortunes which the Republic has ſuſtained. He imputes them to the cowardice and corruption of the commanders—the egotiſm and bad diſpoſition of a great number of citizens—and the impunity of the towns of Longwy and Verdun, which, ſaid he, have occaſioned the infamous reduction of Conde, Valenciennes, and La Queſnoy. Barrere propoſed, and the Aſſembly paſſed the following decrees:

1ſt Decree—"The Convention does not in the leaſt degree derogate from the decree of the Legiſlative Aſſembly, which orders the deſtruction of any place that ſhall ſurrender without having ſtood an aſſault.

2d Decree—"When a city ſhall have been declared in a ſtate of rebellion, there ſhall no longer be any public eſtabliſhment, foundery, or arſenal in that city."

3d Decree—"The laws already enacted for the ſequeſtration, adminiſtration, &c. of the effects of the Lyoneſe rebels, ſhall apply to the effects of the Touloneſe."

OCTOBER 26.

A letter was read from General Carteau, commanding the army before Toulon, dated October 17.

The General announces, that the moment when the Republican army was rejoicing at the taking of Lyons, the enemy preſented themſelves in five columns, to the number of about 5000 men, to cut off the army in two points at once; but that they had been repulſed with ſuch vigor that they were obliged to fly faſter than they firſt advanced, with the loſs of about 300 men either killed or wounded; our loſs conſiſts of 26 men ſlightly wounded, and ſix killed.

The Battery of the Sans Culottes at Notre Dame de Brega, cuts off maſts at times, and damages the enemy's frigates; four of their ſhips are under repair.

OCTOBER 27.

A deputation from the inhabitants of the department of La Vendee, returned thanks to the Convention for having reſtored them to Liberty, by the defeat and diſperſion of the horde of rebellious royaliſts, who for three years had convulſed the department, and deſolated the country with fire and ſword.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The republic of Genoa have appointed the Marquis of Spinola to be their Miniſter Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of London. M. de Spinola is well known to England by his talents, and muſt be acceptable to his Majeſty by his political principles. He was Miniſter in France, and has reſided in London ever ſince the revolution of the 10th of Auguſt 1792.

The republic of Genoa is as much preſſed as all the other ſtates by the allies, and chiefly by England, to put an end to its neutrality, and to declare againſt France—Nothing can be more impolitic than this meaſure, and nothing more unjuſt. The Genoeſe have ſo much property in France, that to depart from their neutrality would be ruin to all their principal citizens, and yet this conſideration did not operate on them to lean towards the French, even at the time when they were every where triumphant, and when they made all Italy tremble. Even, at that moment, they denied a paſſage to the French troops, to attack their own natural enemy, the King of Sardinia. Forgetful of this fact, however, they are now to be bullied into the war, and of courſe to be made partakers in the calamity, which it brings on all who are engaged in it.

The new Doge of Genoa is Joſeph Doria, the nephew of M. de Spinola, who has reluctantly taken upon him the dignity. He is one of the moſt conſiderable men in the Republic, by his talents as well as hereditary diſtinction, and his being forced to accept the office, is a proof how much they are preſſed by the allied powers.

A letter from Marſeilles, dated Sept. 29, ſays, that the French before Toulon have got poſſeſſion of the fort of Ardenne, cut off a ſtream of freſh water that ſupplied the town, and were preparing to attack the Pharon.

The Dey of Algiers has declared war againſt the French, but in the moſt voluntary and diſintereſted manner. Whatever rumour may ſay to the contrary, he has neither been bullied nor ſubſidized by the Britiſh miniſtry.

On the 14th of July laſt, a convention conſiſting of five articles, was ſigned at the camp before Mayence, by the Earl of Yarmouth and the Marquis de Lucchefini on the part of their Britannic and Pruſſian Majeſties, to the following effect.

"As the object of the war is to bring about ſuch a form of government in France as ſhall enſure ſecurity and tranquillity to Europe, the contracting parties bind themſelves not to lay down their arms but by common conſent; and not until reſtitution is obtained for any depredation which France may have made upon either of the ſaid parties, or on their friends or allies, and not to permit the importation of any military or naval ſtores, corn, grain, or ſalt meat, or proviſions; and to employ all their means to injure the commerce of France; and alſo to prevent any neutral ſtate from giving any protection, directly, or indirectly, to the French."

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 2.

By intelligence received from the Earl of Yarmouth, dated Brumpt, Auſtrian Head Quarters, Oct. 24, it appears that on the morning of the 17th, Gen. Wurmſer having received information that Haguenau had ſurrendered to the advanced corps under Gen. Mageroes, he immediately put the bulk of his army into motion, and arrived there that night, a few hours before it had been evacuated by the enemy, who had made ſo precipitate a retreat, as to neglect breaking down the wooden bridges over which the artillery was to paſs. That on the 18th, the French encamped on the right bank of the Zorn, a ſmall river which runs through Brumpt; but on perceiving ſome interval between Gen. Mageroe's advanced corps conſiſting of about 6000 men, and the other columns of the army, they croſſed the river, and attacked him with their whole force, in the evident expectation of turning his flank, and cutting him off from the reſt of the army. The action laſted 7 hours, but upon perceiving the reſt of the Auſtrian army move forward, the French recroſſed the river, and evacuated the heights and town of Brumpt, of which the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion. The loſs on the part of the French, is eſtimated at 800 men, and that of the Auſtrians, nearly half the number, in killed and wounded. That the Prince of Waldeck had advanced with his troops from Soltk, and marched along the banks of the Rhine—That he had compelled the ſurrender of Drugenheim, and after having driven the garriſon of fort Louis, with ſome loſs had inveſted the place. That in the courſe of the night, the French had abandoned their former poſition on the Zorn, and retreated under the cannon of Straſburg. That Gen. Wurmſer was at the diſtance of nine Engliſh miles from that place.

In addition to the accounts already publiſhed, of the forcing of the lines of Weiſſembourg and Lauterbourg, it appears, that the Auſtrian army had between ſeven and eight hundred men killed and wounded, and that the loſs of the French conſiſted of between 3 and 4000 killed, from 5 to 600 priſoners, and 26 pieces of cannon, with their ammunition waggons and horſes. The retreat of the French on this occaſion was greatly favored by a thick fog.

November 4.

Bulletin of the Combined Armies, at the Head Quarters at Bavay, Oct. 21.

The enemy have attacked the poſts of Maucron, Romain, Orchies, Marchiennes, and Denain, and marched in ſtrong columns and with a numerous artillery, towards all theſe places, but they were every where repulſed, except at Marchiennes, where through their great ſuperiority they ſucceeded in repulſing the battalion of Kaunitz who defended this poſt.—Our loſs in theſe affairs is very trifling.—That of the enemy muſt be conſiderable, ſince near Denain alone they have loſt above 600 men. Priſoners made are a captain, 5 lieutenants, and 55 ſoldiers.

The enemy were 10,000 ſtrong; they have carried along with them 800 wounded. Our loſs is very immaterial.

Our whole loſs near Maubeuge, amounts in killed to 8 officers, 12 non-commiſſioned officers, 389 ſoldiers, 143 horſes. Miſſing and priſoners, 2 officers, 3 non-commiſſioned officers, 267 privates, 25 horſes.

Beſides the adjutant of lieutenant colonel Count Tavenſien, firſt lieutenant Baron Dornſtein, has been killed by a cannon ball, by the ſide of field marſhal Cobourg.

The loſs of the enemy, according to all reports, muſt amount to 8000 men: near 300 men have been made priſoners. We have loſt neither cannon, ammunition, waggons, or baggage.

On the 22d the enemy made a very briſk attack near Menin and Orchies; a corps of the enemy of 6000 men, with 20 pieces of cannon, attacked our right wing, near Ciſoing, which fell back to Templeneuve, in order to draw the enemy into the plain: Major-General Boros, who was at this latter poſt, made the beſt diſpoſitions to receive the enemy; Col. Count Kollovrath attacked them with the infantry, ſupported by artillery, and broke their ranks.

Major Woſna, of Eſterhazy huſſars, attacked at the ſame time in front and in rear. Karaczy's light horſe charged likewiſe; and the remainder of our troops, as well as a detachment of Engliſh and Hanoverian cavalry, having advanced in the interim, the enemy were compleatly routed, with the loſs of 400 killed on the field of battle and 100 priſoners.

Our loſs is of no conſequence, but we have to regret the brave captain Fabien, killed with a cannon ball.

November 5.

A letter of which the following is an extract, was laſt night received from Sir James Murray, A. D. to the forces under the command of his royal highneſs the Duke of York, dated Camphin, November 1.

"Some of the light troops made yeſterday an attack on the French poſt at Ors, and Catilion-ſur-Sambre, in which with very little loſs, they killed near 400 of the enemy, took about 100 priſoners, and two pieces of cannon."

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

January 17.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the commercial intercourſe of this country, with foreign nations.

Mr. Findley next roſe:

He ſuggeſted a diffidence in riſing on the ſubject, as it required a knowledge of circumſtances and facts which ſeldom came under his conſideration; but having examined the caſe with ſufficient attention to determine his vote, as no member claimed the floor, he would offer ſome of thoſe reaſons which were convincing to himſelf.

He took notice of the member laſt up, who aſſerted that the additional duties propoſed were not intended for protecting manufactures, nor as additional revenues, but as bounties to the nations with which we have commercial treaties. That no other nation could furniſh us with ſufficiency of goods, and who then aſked in what manner we will raiſe our revenues?

To which he anſwered; that the political intention of the reſolution was to ſecure our independence as a commercial nation, and to make it the intereſt of certain European nations to enter into commercial treaties with us; they have refuſed to treat becauſe they enjoy more advantages without treaties than they could expect any treaties could ſecure to them. He alledged it was not properly a commercial war, or a principle of revenge or retaliation that was intended by the reſolutions. Revenge for ſuppoſed inſults offered to the crown, may be the principle of the duelling wars undertaken by European deſpots, but ſuch principles are inadmiſſible in republican politics. The deſign of the propoſed meaſure is to procure a reciprocity of advantages in commerce without war; it is calculated to procure juſtice, to ſecure the practical enjoyment of that independence, which though we have eſtabliſhed after an arduous conteſt, we have not reaped the advantages which ought to have reſulted from it, nor put ourſelves in a capacity to protect it.

The firſt attempt to reviſe the confederation was expreſsly within the deſign of veſting Congreſs with ſufficient powers for rendering our commerce more independent. When the reviſion of the government did take place, this was a principal object both in the enlargement of the powers, and regulating the forms of the government.

The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. M.) has explained the reaſons why ſuch meaſures were not more early adopted, and has properly ſuggeſted that thoſe reaſons no longer exiſt.

The propoſed reſtrictions are neceſſary to raiſe a competition in European markets, and gave an option to our merchants in different nations. Though the aſſortment for ſome time might not be ſo general in other countries as Britain, yet certainly much of the neceſſary ſupplies, ſuch as linens and woolens have been got on as good terms in France as in England, and have been in quantity more than equal to the demand. By depending on one nation for our whole ſupplies, ſubjects us too much to the caprice and the fate of that nation. Suppoſing that nation to be at war with ourſelves or our allies, we muſt be much embarraſſed in our ſupplies, and will find it difficult to find goods from nations who had not provided for our demands. Suppoſing a ſtate of bankruptcy or inſurrection to take place in the nation on which we

depend for ſupplies, we will ſhare in their diſtreſſes.

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Smith and others) conſidered the credit to which our merchants are admitted in Britain as more than equivalent to the reſtrictions we are ſubjected to by that nation. It is urged that the extenſive uſe we are admitted to make of Britiſh capital ought to have great weight in our eſtimates of the comparative advantage of our commerce with Britain. Mr. Findley begged leave totally to differ with thoſe gentlemen in opinion; he conſidered the extenſive uſe made by our merchants of Britiſh credit as a very great political evil, he ſaid it promoted an unfavorable balance of trade, and enables our merchants to import goods in greater abundance than we need, conſequently our induſtry, eſpecially in domeſtic manufactures is diſcouraged, and luxury is promoted; it is an old obſervation that the borrower is a ſervant to the lender.

The conſequence of the Britiſh credit ſo much boaſted of is, that our merchants are many millions in debt to the manufacturers or merchants of Britain, our ſtorekeepers are in proportion indebted to the merchant, and country people are in debt to the ſtorekeepers for ſuch manufactures as they could have lived well without, and which many of them were not able to pay for. Thus credit while it enriches a few individuals occaſions a ruinous ſyſtem of debts and bankruptcies to pervade our country from the cities to the moſt remote boundaries.

But a greater evil preſents itſelf to our conſideration. This credit promotes a ſyſtem of Britiſh influence dangerous to our political ſecurity. The merchant who depends upon Britiſh credit is neceſſarily under the influence of the hand that feeds him, the ſtorekeeper is in debt to the merchant and ſubject to his influence. And ſuch ſtorekeepers abounding not only in all the ſmall towns, but in every place of public reſort, conſequently this extenſive Britiſh credit is a ſource of Britiſh influence ſpread through the whole United States.

He ſaid, that ſince Congreſs met he had been induſtrious to procure information on this ſubject. He knew that before the country people expected ſuch regulations with anxiety, and he now knew that the merchants who were able to carry on buſineſs without the aid of the Britiſh credit were very generally in favour of commercial reſtrictions. And that thoſe who were not in that ſituation were generally againſt them, theſe different principles naturally aroſe from their reſpective ſituations.

He expreſſed ſome ſurprize that the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. S.) ſpoke of the French treaty with ſo little candour; why did he not mention the guarantee of the Weſt-Indies as a part of the commercial treaty as well as the admitting the French privateers and prizes into our ports? The truth is neither the one nor the other were of the commercial parts of the treaty. The gentleman knew that the exertions of that nation in our behalf by their arms and their money were the parts of the treaty relative to the opening our ports to their privateers, prizes, &c.

He ſaid the Britiſh reſtrictions to which we were ſubjected, the encouragements given to the hoſtile Indians, that was no longer a ſecret. The letting looſe the Algerines on our commerce, a fact which he truſted no member would now deny. The refuſing to fulfil the definitive treaty or to enter into a commercial one; all tended to prove that this was the proper time to aſſert our own commercial rights, not for revenge but ſelf-defence. The preſent embarraſſed ſtate of Europe rendered ſuch a meaſure neceſſary, and encouraged the proſpect of its being effectual. *(To be Continued.)*

NEW-YORK, January 21.

Extract of a Letter from a reſpectable Mercantile Houſe, dated London 19th Oct.

"*From the meaſures taken by your Rulers to ſecure that neutrality which has been ſometime profeſſed and which by the lateſt advices you now ſeem ſeriouſly diſpoſed to preſerve, the various ſecurities of your Continent have, in this market, ſince my laſt, conſiderably advanced. Six per Cent Stock is now at* 66, *threes* 55, *deferred* 60, *and U. S. Bank* 104 *a* 105. *They are however an article ſo liable to fluctuation that no certain dependence can be placed on their ſtability; for were a few clouds to darken the horizon a little, they would tumble again with equal rapidity.*"

LAW OF THE UNION.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, on Monday the ſecond of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

An ACT making an alteration in the Flag of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That from and after the firſt day of May, Anno Domini, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, the Flag of the United States, be fifteen ſtripes, alternate red and white. That the Union be fifteen ſtars, white, in a blue field.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved January the thirteenth, 1794.

GO. WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State,

EDM. RANDOLPH, Secretary of State.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 23.

If the ſubſtance of the Letters communicated by the Preſident of the United States yeſterday to Congreſs—as ſtated in yeſterday's proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and publiſhed this day, is juſtly ſtated—the repreſentation of the contents of thoſe Letters as publiſhed in the Philadelphia Gazette of laſt evening, is groſsly erroneous.

Extract of a letter dated Havre-de-Grace 1ſt Nov. 1793, to a Merchant here.

"You will receive intelligence of the misfortunes of France, when we ſhall be no more; the moſt cruel war abroad as well as inward is making among us the horideſt ravages; the moſt tremendous famine is our proſpect, God knows whether we ſhall avoid it. In this ſtate of affairs none can mind his friends intereſts, I ſhall do for yours what the fear of Guillotine conſtantly over our heads may permit, your indigoes and coffee are in my warehouſe, I wiſh them in yours ſtill. Our friend H. at Rouen is arreſted, and confined without known cauſe, the ſhipper of your goods from Bourdeaux is hid away, the veſſel (tho' American, tho' ſhe brought a large cargo of proviſions,) is detained and at anchor in the Geronda, what will become of the ſhipper, ſhip and cargo God only knows; you are unlucky in your ſpeculations, God grant that we may live for each other."

"Write me without reflections on the preſent circumſtances, I dare only to add that Genet is re-called. I fear as bad a one may be appointed without ſo much abilities."

At a ſtated meeting of "The Society for the inſtitution and ſupport of Firſt day or Sunday Schools in the city of Philadelphia, and the diſtrict of Southwark and the Northern Liberties," held at Sharpleſs's Academy, January 14, 1794, the following perſons were elected officers for the year 1794, viz.

William White, Preſident.
Benjamin Say, Vice-Preſident.
Charles Marſhall, Treaſurer.
and Peter Thomſon, Secretary.

At the ſame time James Todd, William Sanſom and George Williams were choſen viſitors, in the room of James Hardie, John Perot and Jacob Shoemaker, whoſe times in that ſervice were expired: ſo that the preſent viſitors of the Schools are

Thomas Howard,	Peter Barker,
Ellis Yarnall,	Thos. Say Bartram,
Jeſſe Sharpleſs,	Joſeph Sharpleſs,
Benjamin Say,	James Todd,
Joſeph Budd,	William Sanſom,
Samuel Scotten,	George Williams.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents,	18/2 to 18/3
3 ditto,	10/2
Deferred,	11/2
U. S. Bank,	13 per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto,	20 ditto ditto.
Pennſylvania do.	7 ditto ditto.

Congreſs of the United States.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Wedneſday, January 22.

A letter was received from the Secretary of ſtate reſpecting the chaſm in the printed correſpondence between the executive of the United States and the Britiſh Miniſter, informing the houſe that a letter from Mr. Jefferſon to Mr. Hammond, had been omitted by miſtake—and encloſing a copy of ſaid letter—This, it was ordered ſhould be printed.

A communication was received, and read, from the war-office, relative to propoſals on the part of the Creek Indians, for peace.

The military eſtabliſhment-bill was taken up for a third reading—but ſome inaccuracy in the phraſeology being pointed out, it was referred to a ſelect committee for correction.

A bill for eſtabliſhing a uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States, was read the firſt and ſecond time, and referred to the committee of the whole on Monday next.—Ordered, that 150 copies be printed.

Mr. Murray moved that the Houſe ſhould take up, for a deciſion thereon, the report of the ſelect committee on the memorial of the inhabitants of Baltimore.

Mr. Giles urged the ſuperior claim to attention of the buſineſs relative to the commercial regulations propoſed by the reſolutions which have been under conſideration. Some further remarks were offered on the motion—and then the queſtion being put, it paſſed in the negative.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the reſolutions propoſed by Mr. Madiſon. Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The debate was renewed, and continued till near the adjournment—when the committee roſe and reported progreſs.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating ſundry extracts of letters received from the American Miniſter at London. Theſe extracts were read—they announce in general terms, that the government and people of Great Britain diſcover a friendly diſpoſition towards the United States; but that from their regulations in regard to neutral veſſels, our trade is very much expoſed—matters were however in a train to aſcertain facts, and obtain redreſs of injuries. The letters alſo contain extracts from the Britiſh Admiralty regulations, in regard to neutral veſſels—and information that *Tuſcany* has been compelled to abandon its neutrality in the war—that a demand has been made by a ſquadron of Britiſh and Spaniſh ſhips, that *Genoa* ſhould do the ſame—that a French frigate and another veſſel had been taken in the port of that Republic—that the American veſſels from Philadelphia, Delaware and Jerſey, were obliged to ride quarantine for 14 days. The laſt letter was dated November the 11th.

The ſelect committee, to whom was recommitted the military eſtabliſhment bill, brought in a report of ſeveral verbal amendments—which were read and agreed to, and the bill paſſed to be engroſſed.

A memorial was read from the dealers in painters oyl and colours, praying that an enhanced duty may be laid on ſimilar articles imported—laid on the table.

A report was read from the committee to whom was referred the caſe of ſundry French veſſels which took refuge in the harbors of the United States the ſummer paſt. This report, after reciting the various circumſtances of the caſe, propoſes a remiſſion of the foreign tonnage duty.

No deciſion was had on this report, when the houſe adjourned.

Thurſday, Jan. 23.

The bill for compleating and better ſupporting the Military Eſtabliſhment of the United States, was brought in engroſſed—the blanks therein filled up—and paſſed.

The petition of T. Titcomb, praying compenſation for ſervices performed during the late war, was read—and on motion of Mr. Goodhue, referred to the Secretary of War, with the accompanying papers.

The petition of Jacob Johnſon was preſented by Mr. Heiſter praying compenſation for public ſervices—read, and on motion of that gentleman, referred to a ſelect committee of three members—viz. Mr. Heiſter, Mr. P. Wadſworth, and Mr. Niles.

In committee of the whole, on Mr. Madiſon's Reſolutions.—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The debate was continued till three o'clock, when the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and the houſe adjourned.

*** *Our readers will correct an error in ſtating the report of the committee appointed to report the ways and means for defraying the expences of the projected naval armament—The ſtatement ought to have deſignated this committee, as being ſpecially appointed for this particular object.*

A letter from Baltimore to a gentleman in this city, contains the following intelligence—That a Portugueſe frigate arrived at Gibraltar, brought accounts, that the Algerine fleet had returned from their cruiſe with 11 ſail of American veſſels prizes—Viz. four ſhips, five brigs and two ſchooners—the names of them were not then known, except that one was the Preſident, of Baltimore, and the Thomas of Boſton—they have alſo taken three Genoeſe polacres.

The American captains who are captured have ſent diſpatches, to be forwarded by the Portugueſe frigate, to Meſſrs. John Bulkeley and Sons.

The Algerines were preparing for a ſecond cruiſe, in which they will appear in greater force than in the firſt.

FRENCH LOAN.

New-York, Jan. 1.

AN obliging Correſpondent has furniſhed the public with the following ſtatement of the debts due from the United States to France, with the periods when the reſpective inſtalments become due.

State of the French Loan from September 3, 1793, onward.

		Intereſt.	Principal.
1793	Sept. 3.	83,333,30	277,777,70
	Nov. 5.	29,629,56	185,185,17
1794	Jan. 1.	55,555,50	
	Sept. 3.	69,444,40	277,777,70
	Nov. 5.	22,222,20	185,185,17
1795	Jan. 1.	55,555,50	
	Sept. 3.	55,555,50	277,777,70
	Nov. 5.	14,814,73	185,185,50
1796	Jan. 1.	55,555,50	
	Sept. 3.	41,666,60	277,777,70
	Nov. 5.	7,407,36	185,185,17
1797	Jan. 1.	55,555,50	185,185,17
	Sept. 3.	27,777,70	277,777,70
1798	Jan. 1.	46,296,27	185,185,17
	Sept. 3.	13,888,80	
	Sept. 12.		227,777,70
1799	Jan. 1.	37,037,3	185,185,17
1800	Jan. 1.	27,777,70	185,185,17
1801	Jan. 1.	18,518,46	185,185,17
1802	Jan. 1.	9,259,23	185,185,17

☞ Complaints having been made that the Southern ſubſcribers for this Gazette do not receive it, till the intelligence has been anticipated by papers previouſly received by other perſons; they are informed that the regulations at the Poſt Office in this city require that Printers ſhould depoſit their papers there, the day preceding the departure of the mail; this circumſtance gives opportunity to forward by *Franking*, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday Evenings' papers, and the papers of Monday, Wedneſday and Saturday mornings, on poſt days.

Perſons at a diſtance who wiſh to receive this Gazette, are informed that the terms of ſubſcription cannot be diſpenſed with.—One half of the ſubſcription money, for the half-weekly paper lately printed and circulated by the Editor to all parts of the Union, is yet due, either from the ſubſcribers, or collectors—and as the publication of a daily paper is attended with a heavy expenſe—however ſolicitous the Printer may be to diſſeminate intelligence, it will appear, that perſiſting in his former plan of ſending his Gazette to every perſon who writes for it, without ſecuring the ſubſcriptions will prove ruinous in the extreme.

The Editor moſt earneſtly requeſts thoſe who are indebted for his late publication, to make immediate payment—particularly thoſe who have received the arrearages from ſubſcribers.—Some will recollect that repeated aſſurances on this point, have not been realized.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation.—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

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Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
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Imlay's description of Kentucky
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Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
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Grozier's description of China
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Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
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Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
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Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
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Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
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Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lees botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts stated or collected, employers suited with domestics, house rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—soldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; shares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road: certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without deposits—Bought, sold, or negociated at No. 8, in south Sixth-street, below Market-street by FRANCIS WHITE,
Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by personal application.
December 11. d

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kittereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&r3m

ALL persons having any demand against the Estate and Effects of Mrs. MARY SINDREY, widow, late of Frankford, Oxford township, in the State of Pennsylvania, deceased; are desired to produce their accounts to JACOB LESHER and WILLIAM CREED, (in Frankford, aforesaid,) Executors and Administrators of the above in order for settlement. And whoever is indebted to said Estate, &c. are requested to make payment to the aforesaid Administrators, on or before the 16th of March, 1794, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Frankford, Dec. 16. t&stf.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

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Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

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The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now presented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect state, some account of the reason of that imperfection should be given. On the 8th of September last, the Publisher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials destroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the present volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a supply of these could not be immediately obtained, he was under the necessity of publishing the volume without these TABLES; but hopes he shall be able to publish them with the next volume which is now in considerable forwardness.

The Publisher embraces this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the same time he takes the liberty of representing to such of the subscribers as are in arrears, the indispensible necessity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as possible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the subscribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and several volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different stages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of these trifles UNPAID lays the Publisher under very serious embarrassment, and deprives him of the use of many Thousands of Dollars which at this time would be of very essential service. For these reasons the Publisher finds himself under the necessity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to those who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 13. 2awtf J.

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December 20. eod2w.

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The following is an extact from the Act of Limitation above referred to:

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